

# Germany Must Pay Till 1951; 5 Billions In 2 Years; Kaiser Will Be Tried; Enemy Keeps Saar Valley

## B. R. T. Union Asks Aid of War Board

Labor Organization Sends Message Urging That Government Officials Try to Prevent Strike

## Ample Notice to People Promised

Mayor Agrees to Try to Persuade Garrison to Give Workers Audience

Reports were current in all parts of Brooklyn last night that the B. R. T. men were on strike, or would strike early this morning. When these reports were called to the attention of P. J. O'Brien, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, in charge of the Brooklyn situation, he said:

"No strike has been ordered. No body is on strike. No strike can be ordered until after Mayor Hylan has had a chance to do something. The War Labor Board must also have a chance. Furthermore, the executive board of the Amalgamated—that is to say, the national body—will have to be consulted before the strike vote is ordered effective, and there will be no strike without ample notice to the people of Brooklyn. That you can depend upon."

Mr. O'Brien said the War Board had been asked to intervene to prevent a strike.

Mayor Hylan received Arnold E. Miller, William Riley and Aaron Copman, a sub-committee of the strike committee of B. R. T. union employees, at City Hall yesterday and listened to their request that he ask Mr. Garrison to meet with the committee. The Mayor agreed, after hearing the committee's statement of grievances, and promised to advise the members later of the result of his efforts. Nothing was heard from this promise last night. It is understood the Mayor did not succeed in getting in touch with Lindley M. Garrison, the B. R. T. receiver. At the B. R. T. offices and Mr. Garrison's home it was stated that he was not in the city, but might be home to-day.

**Mayor To Be Cautious**  
Mayor Hylan made it clear to the committee that he did not propose to lay himself open to any possible contempt of court charges in interfering in the matter.

"I will ask Mr. Garrison to meet the committee," said Mr. Hylan after it had been made clear to him that the immediate object of the visitors was to see the receiver. "Of course you know he represents the courts, and I want to do nothing to interfere with the Federal courts. The peaceful way is the best. You must consider everything before you take the responsibility of calling a strike."

This committee promised to do, and departed to confer with Mr. O'Brien, William Collins, of the American Federation of Labor, and Thomas Shine, a vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees assigned to the Brooklyn situation. These were in conference the greater part of yesterday working out the details of a strike plan and directing the work of organizers assigned to the task of bringing in as many new members as possible.

Outwardly there was nothing in Brooklyn yesterday to indicate that a strike was impending. The usual schedules and conductors and motormen, as well as subway guards and ticket choppers, were not inclined to talk strike, and even those who stand ready to strike are not courting dismissal in advance.

No statement was issued by operating officials of the company yesterday.

## Return Hughes's Mail For "Correct Address"

"Washington, D. C." Is Not Enough on Envelope to Give Postoffice a Clue

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Charles E. Hughes may have been "President for a night" less than three years ago, but his name means nothing to the Postoffice Department.

One of the defenses of the present system of military justice in the army, set out in contradiction of the charges made by Colonel Ansell, was addressed by "Charles E. Hughes, Attorney, Washington, D. C." The writing was plain, it was sent out under a War Industries Board frank, marked "official business" and the words "Penalty for private use, \$500" were clearly printed in the upper right hand corner.

Mr. Burleson's men returned the envelope to the War Department, stamping on it in red ink, "Returned for correct address, Washington, D. C."

## Hylan Denounced as Firemen's Bill Passes

ALBANY, April 9.—The Assembly three-platoon bill for firemen by a vote of 119 to 13. The bill is expected to pass the Senate also. Governor Smith has announced he favors it.

Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg, Republican, of New York, called attention to the fact that Mayor Hylan had failed to keep a prediction pledge to support the three-platoon system.

The bill provides that a three-platoon system for firemen can be established in any city in the state after a vote by the people. The initiative to secure such a referendum must be on a petition containing the signatures of 10 per cent of the voters. This would mean 100,000 signatures in New York City.

## Mrs. O'Grady Opens War on Immoral Films

Deputy Police Commissioner Aroused by "Movies" Shown to Children of the Poor Throughout City

A police "clean-up" crusade to put a stop to the exhibition in this city of motion pictures said to be immoral and suggestive was announced last night by Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, Deputy Police Commissioner.

Mrs. O'Grady spent yesterday afternoon going from one "movie" show to another, mostly in the poorer sections of the city. After returning to Police Headquarters she said she would send out a corps of women detectives to such places as she had visited, with instructions to bring the proprietors into court.

Mrs. O'Grady said the undesirable pictures were being shown in large numbers in all parts of the city, and that their influence counteracted the good work by schools, churches and courts.

"The clergy, educators, judges and welfare workers of all kinds might as well lock up the churches, shut the books, close the courts, if they are going to permit the filthy motion pictures being shown in New York and throughout the country to continue."

**"Poison" Fed to Children**  
"You who read this article just take a walk now. Don't wait until they change the films. Go to all parts of the city, especially the poorer section, and see the poison that is being fed to our children. Read the flaming announcements that excite the worst passions of human nature. Talk about Americanization! While Americans have been asleep the fiends that run these places have done the damage. And we are supposed to have a board of censors, with headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue. High sounding, isn't it, as are the names of these who constitute the board?"

"Juvenile delinquency has increased in the past eight or nine years, and I know it is owing to those pictures. I am in a position to know, as I have the confidence of the young people who fall into our hands."

**Children Influenced Wrongly**  
"The following is a conversation which I had recently with two little girls of fourteen years, children of foreigners, who were brought into my office."

"What is the matter with you girls?" I asked. "What do you intend to make of yourselves?"

"Their answer was, 'We want to be American girls, like in the moving pictures, have a good time, automobiles and nice clothes.'"

"Imagine the end of Americanization these children have had."

**Would Pass Slacker Bill**  
"The motion picture producers, I am sure, will say to you, 'How about your cabarets and dance halls?' I know some of those are bad and we are doing our best to get rid of them. However, the children who are my chief concern do not go to these cabarets and dance halls, but they do go to the movies."

"The license commissioner is kept busy trying to close those places, but the license rushes to court and gets an injunction to restrain him from interfering, and by the time the case is to be heard in court the undesirable picture is being shown somewhere else."

"A bill has been introduced in Albany by Assemblyman John W. Slacker, of Erie County, seeking to authorize the State Board of Regents to appoint a board of censors for motion pictures, and giving them the power to prohibit the exhibition of films found to be sacrilegious, obscene, indecent or immoral, or found to be obscene or corrupt morals, and I wish that the good people mentioned at the beginning of this article would get together to support this bill and see that we get our very best citizens on the board."

## Bribe Inquiry Hearings Will Begin To-day

Richard H. Burke, Former Inspector of Aqueduct Police, Found in This City, Will Be the First Witness

Others Are Sought Here

Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate Sent Down From Albany With Several Subpoenas

ALBANY, April 9.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will hold its first public hearing to-morrow in its investigation of Senator George F. Thompson's charge that he was offered "up to \$500,000" and the promise of support by traction magnates should he decide to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor if he worked for the Martin streetcar rate bill.

It is understood that the first witness will be Richard H. Burke, of New York City, a former inspector of the New York City aqueduct police. Word was received here to-day that Charles Hotelling, the Senate sergeant-at-arms, who has subpoenas for several witnesses wanted by the committee, found Mr. Burke at his hotel. Mr. Burke volunteered to be of whatever service he could in the investigation.

Several prominent men will be witnesses before the committee before it ends its labors, and it is not unlikely that the testimony of Mr. Burke may determine whether the Legislature shall adjourn on April 19, as scheduled.

Among those who probably will be heard is a one-time Governor of this state who, according to Senator Thompson, dangled the Republican nomination for Governor before his eyes.

**Names Still Guarded**  
The names of Senator Thompson's alleged informants are still being jealously guarded by Senator Thompson and the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, chairman of the committee, said to-night that he probably would have an important announcement to make to-morrow.

The Martin bill, which passed the Assembly yesterday, was received in the Senate. Senator J. Henry Walters, majority leader of the Senate, asked that the bill be advanced to third reading. Senator Thompson, chairman of the Senate Public Service Committee, said:

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## Wilson's Call for Ship Delayed in London

PARIS, April 9.—The cable message giving directions for the steamship George Washington to be sent to France was held up in London for two days for "some unaccountable reason," it was announced in American quarters here to-day.

This fact was discovered, it was stated, when the American mission made an investigation because of the printing here of Washington dispatches declaring that the George Washington had not been ordered to France.

A dispatch was received to-day from the Navy Department saying that the steamer would be able to sail in forty-eight hours.

It was later announced that the delay of the message was due to an error in the American naval communications office in London.

## Senate Bill Aimed At Rent Profiteers Is Hurried Through

ALBANY, April 9.—Following a conference of Republican legislative leaders to-night, Senator Peter A. Ables, Republican, of the Bronx, introduced a bill aimed at curbing rent profiteers throughout the state. The measure was immediately advanced to third reading.

The bill confers power on all local authorities to create anti-rent profiteering committees. These committees are empowered to publish in newspapers or otherwise the names of rent profiteers as a means of curbing them. If this fails, the committees may direct the local tax assessors to increase the assessments of the profiteering landlords so as to absorb all the increases in rents.

A concurrent resolution to have a committee of the Legislature investigate rent profiteers in New York City, with a view to reporting back remedial legislation will be reported out favorably by the Finance Committee to-morrow. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made.

## Wilson Goes Outdoors First Time Since Illness

President and His Physician Motor About Paris in a Limousine

PARIS, April 9. (By The Associated Press). President Wilson left the "White House" after the meeting of the council of four to-day for the first time since his illness.

With Read Admiral Cary Grayson, his personal physician, he motored about town in a limousine.

## Public to Hear Peace Debate, Lodge Asserts

Senate Will Consider Paris Treaty at Open Sessions and Even the Committee Will Forego Secrecy

Plan May Not Be Opposed

Disappointment at Failure of Wilson's Promise Stirs Leaders in Washington

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The advocates of peace will be considered for ratification openly by the Senate, even if they were not "openly arrived at" in Paris, if Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has anything to do with it. The Massachusetts Senator, who will be both chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and majority leader in the new Senate, declared to-day that he would propose open sessions for the consideration of the treaty.

Mr. Lodge went even further than to declare for open sessions of the Senate during the consideration of the peace treaty. He promised that the public would be kept fully informed as to the deliberations of the Foreign Relations Committee while the committee is considering the treaty before making its report to the Senate.

This is so unheard of as to be considered by some Senators as revolutionary, although no voice of opposition was raised to the plan when Senator Lodge's ideas were made known.

**Secrecy Always Observed**  
In the past there has seldom been an occasion when some news about the deliberations of the Foreign Relations Committee did not leak out, but it was always distinctly a "leak," and on half a dozen occasions there have been Senatorial investigations to learn just what Senator did the leaking to the newspaper men.

So that to have the next chairman of the committee promise that statements would be made for the benefit of the public during the meetings of the committee was a true sensation.

## The Reparation Terms

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, April 9.—The reparations clause of the peace treaty as finally agreed upon by the Council of Four to-day specifies that the enemy countries must admit responsibility for all loss and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens caused by the unjustifiable aggression. But in view of the inability of the enemy countries fully to recompense these losses, the clause states, an inter-Allied commission will assess the losses on a just basis for thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921, with an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to pay the entire cost of the commission and staff during the thirty years of operations. The first payment is to be credited against Germany's obligation to pay for the maintenance of the Allied troops in the occupied regions, and the second priority is for the payment of food relief furnished to Germany.

## Lenine Pledges 150,000 Troops to Aid Hungary

Sends Envoy to Budapest With Promise to Back New Soviet Rule; Allies May Be Asked to Police Germany; Reds Said To Be Pleading Through Americans

PARIS, April 9. (By The Associated Press).—Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, has sent M. Samelli, of the school of propaganda at Moscow, as a delegate to Budapest. Advices reaching Paris state that Samelli has advised Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, that the Bolsheviks would send an army of 150,000 to assist the Hungarian Bolsheviks.

**Austrians Join Red Army**  
LONDON, April 9.—Twelve hundred German-Austrian volunteers for the Hungarian Communist army have arrived in the Hungarian capital from Vienna under command of the Austrian Communist leaders Roth and Ziegel. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Budapest says. More Austrians are expected. General enlistment for the Hungarian Red army will commence Sunday.

**Allies May Be Asked To Police Germany**  
PARIS, April 9.—At the latest session of the German Cabinet Council the government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the Allied armies to maintain order in Germany, in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of "Le Journal" reports.

The newspaper "L'Eclair" understands that General Humbert, former commander of the French Third Army, will be appointed "commander of the Allied troops in Central Europe."

A general strike has been proclaimed in Berlin and the suburb of Spandau, according to advices received here. Herr Noske, the Minister of Defence, is reported to have concentrated 30,000 loyal troops at the gates of Berlin for use in case of trouble.

A Soviet government is under way in Baku, according to dispatches received to-day. The government has taken precautionary measures.

**Magdeburg "Reds" Beaten**  
BERLIN, April 9. (By The Associated Press).—A dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" from Magdeburg, capital of Prussian Saxony, says government troops have recaptured the citadel and military headquarters there from the Spartacists.

**Spartacist Plot at Hamburg**  
COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The Spartacist leaders at Hamburg are plotting to proclaim a soviet republic in that city, according to the "Zeitung Am Mittag," of Berlin, which calls upon Gustav Noske, the Minister of War, to send troops there to prevent this action.

There was a great demonstration against the provincial and imperial authorities at Bremerhaven yesterday, organized by "the three" Socialist parties. An immense meeting in the market place adopted a resolution demanding that the government take emergency measures to remedy the food scarcity, and for that purpose to make an alliance with the Russian Soviet government. A general strike is threatened unless the demands are met by April 13.

A committee was appointed and instructed to seize all the foodstuffs in the lower Weser district.

German government troops are marching on Essen, where a collision has occurred between the strikers and the Christian Workers' organization, the members of which desire to continue at their employment, a Berlin dispatch announces. The strikers have occupied the Krupp munition plant, the message adds.

## Employees of Banks In Berlin Strike for An Increase in Pay

BERLIN, April 8.—The employees of the Bank for Trade and Industry, better known as the Darmstadter Bank, went on strike to-day, and a half dozen banks, including the Deutsche, Dresdener and Disconto, went to the aid of the other bank by opening thirty of their branches to the customers of the Darmstadter Bank until the strike is over.

The employees of the Darmstadter Bank demanded an increase in pay, which the bank could not see its way to granting without endangering the safety of the institution. The employees handed in an ultimatum that they would strike on April 8 if the demands were not satisfied. When the employees struck the other banks offered to do the business of the Darmstadter Bank for the benefit of its customers.

## Total Will Be Written Into Treaty

Belgium Probably Will Be Selected to Bring Ex-Emperor and Aids to Justice for Crimes

Tension at Parley Now Is Lessening

Agreement Is Coincident With Wilson's Threat to Quit the Conference

ONE hundred and fifty days after the signing of the armistice the peace conference at Paris announced its first definite decisions yesterday. They were:

1.—To try the Kaiser for starting the war, proceedings to be initiated by one of the Allied governments, probably Belgium.

2.—Full enemy responsibility for Allied losses, Germany to pay \$5,000,000,000 in the next two years, the remainder to be determined by an inter-Allied commission and assessed over a period of thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921.

3.—The Saar Valley is to remain German territory, but France is to get coal free of duty to compensate her for losses in the Lenz fields and supply the Lorraine iron industry.

PARIS, April 9. (By The Associated Press).—The responsibility of the German Emperor for the war and the means of bringing him to trial by one of the Allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the Council of Four.

There has been a definite decision on the terms of reparation for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an inter-Allied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921.

The council of four also reached an agreement this afternoon on the Saar Valley. The agreement leaves sovereignty over the valley unchanged, but accords to France, free of duty, sufficient coal for the Lorraine iron industry and to replace the production of the mines destroyed in the Lens mining district, with the privilege to the Germans of restoring the Lens mines and thus relieving the Saar Valley of that charge.

Thus three of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made toward a permanent settlement.

## Agreement Reached as Wilson Summons Ship

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural. But it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that his decision became known.

The agreement on responsibility for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German Emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring

